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"We will defer that decision until the steelworkers tell us they are unable to make payment."

Officials of several banks declared it was probable that their institutions would agree to waive for a temporary period, provided interest payment were made.

Few strikers can expect any help from their union, which will not provide assistance except in cases of extreme emergency.

Ohio rules prohibit the payment of unemployment compensation to employees in a strike.

Cuyahoga County officials are worried over what the strike will do to the financially faltering relief program. They expect to feel the strike's impact in 2 weeks.

Welfare Director John J. Schaffer has conferred with union representatives to set up procedures for strikers who will need help.

In recent weeks the welfare department has been forced to reduce relief payments by 10 percent and drop from the rolls all single persons capable of working. The same rules will be applied to steel strikers, Mr. Schaffer said.

Under the procedure set up needy strikers will report to their union hall for a screening interview. Those who qualify will be referred to county welfare.

WINDFALL IN OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN, July 23.—A \$15 million windfall resulting from the payment of retroactive supplemental unemployment benefits will help Ohio's steelworkers survive the strike.

The funds were held in escrow during a 3-year fight by the steelworkers' union against a Republican State administration's insistence that the benefits were part of wages and should be deducted from unemployment compensation.

The fight was won in March when the new Democratic regime led by Gov. Michael V. Di Salle, authorized simultaneous payment of supplemental unemployment benefits and State unemployment compensation.

The retroactive benefits now being paid to more than half of the 40,000 idle steelworkers in the Youngstown district run from \$200 to \$1,200.

A. E. Adams, Jr., an official of the Union National Bank, said a surprising number of benefit checks had been deposited in savings accounts.

Isidore L. Feuer, welfare director of Mahoning County (Youngstown), said there had been no early rush of strikers to apply for relief. He expected an increase of 1,800 to 2,000 families on relief by the end of August.

Meanwhile, the municipal golf course swarms with strikers playing 18 holes. There has been a big increase in fishing, and the sale of worms and other bait is on the upturn.

BUSY AT CHORES

DETROIT, July 23.—This is a bad summer for weeds in the back yards of Ecorse, Trenton, Wyandotte, and River Rouge, Mich.

Throughout these downriver communities, a 10-mile stretch of factory towns lining the Detroit River just below here, some 15,000 striking steel workers with time on their hands are busy at household chores.

They are cleaning out the basements of their frame homes, putting in the garden, fussing over the family car. Paint stores report a modest boom in sales. Many strikers are getting ready for a vacation, or trips to Wisconsin or Pennsylvania to visit relatives.

Steelworkers here got their last full pay check in the mail Tuesday. After deductions, the checks ran from about \$130 to \$200 for 2 weeks of work. There will be another small check on August 4, \$30 to \$50 for the last 2 days before the strike began.

After that there will be no more money coming in until 2 weeks after its all over.

This week at least, the strikers and their wives did not seem to be troubled about finances.

"It's too soon for that," said William J. Daley, a rigger with 28 years of experience at Great Lakes Steel Corp. "Nobody I talked to seems very worried. They all seem to have laid something aside."

William Fink, a head hooker at Great Lakes Steel, has \$750 in the bank.

"I knew this was coming," said Mr. Fink, who has a wife and two sons to support. "I've been putting money aside since February. I figure we can last on that for about 3 months."

Strikers who are steady customers at family-owned neighborhood grocery stores say they expected little trouble getting credit if they need it. Supermarkets, however, have no credit policy.

Officials at the First Federal Savings & Loan Association, largest in the Detroit area, say they doubted if many strikers would default on house payments.

"We can always work it out with these fellows," said C. W. Moffatt, vice president in charge of mortgage service. "We're used to strikes."

Strikers in Michigan can look for little assistance outside their own resources. They are ineligible for State unemployment compensation. Local unions say they have no emergency funds to tide their members over.

Strikers are eligible for welfare assistance the same as any other needy person, but only after they have exhausted almost all other resources.

BELTS TIGHTENED

CHICAGO, July 23.—Belt tightening in preparation for a long ordeal was the general reaction among the 90,000 idle workers in the Chicago area's vast steel industry today.

A few continued to profess glee over the opportunity to go fishing or engage in other recreational pursuits. But far more frequent were somber reflections on their stringent economic experiences in other walkouts and their expectation that this one would be no different.

Most of those reached today grimly remembered the unpaid bills, cupboards skimped of food, time payments that could not be met and other hardships during the 1956 strike. Even so, the general attitude now is resignation, and an air of "what can we do?"

There is no hardship yet, and there will not be any if the strike ends soon. But the strikers know they are on their own, that they can expect virtually no help from other sources except in cases of the most dire need.

Asked what he considered the strikers' prospects in the next 2 months, if their idleness continued that long, Joseph Germano, district director of the United Steelworkers, said:

"Bad."

He continued:

"It's a lot of baloney that our workers have savings and good bank accounts to carry them through. The only thing they can do is tighten their belts and live like they did in depression days. But they're willing to do it."

The three main sources of monetary aid to the unemployed have closed the gates on such help to the steel strikers. Spokesmen for the union reiterated it was not the union's policy to pay weekly strike benefits to its members. And steel company officials said strikers were not eligible for company-paid supplementary unemployment benefits.

State directors of unemployment in Illinois and Indiana have said the steelworkers were not eligible for State unemployment benefits while on strike.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand adjourned until noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE WHITE FLEET OF MERCY SHIPS

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, it is an honor to join in cosponsoring Senate Concurrent Resolution 66, introduced Tuesday by the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] calling on the President to take steps to establish a White Fleet of mercy ships to give emergency assistance in times of disaster and to render continuing technical assistance to the developing nations of the world.

This resolution, along with the Health for Peace Act which has already been passed by the Senate, could be one of the most meaningful acts of this session.

It will provide the world with a practical and understandable demonstration of the spirit and the humanity which is the way of life of free men everywhere.

The White Fleet will help thousands of people in Asia, Africa, and South America. It will also help this country, for it will prove, I am sure, to be one of the wisest investments in the cold war that we could make. We will receive ample return in creating a better and more accurate image of America—above all, a human image, in terms that all can understand.

We often hear that one of our failings among the peoples of the world has been our inability to communicate. We often try to sell our way of life by pointing out how many bathrooms, how many telephones or how many miles of paved road we have. To a person who has never seen a tub or a telephone and will never own an automobile, this of course is meaningless. And, even worse, it sometimes sounds like bragging.

But to a person in need of a proper diet or a few inoculations to ward off an epidemic, or to a mother whose child may go blind for lack of simple medication, the White Fleet could have deep meaning.

We all know of examples of the effectiveness of medical missionaries. A fine one has been the work of a young Missourian, Dr. Thomas Dooley, who has done wonderful work with thousands of unfortunate people in southeast Asia. He first served there as a naval doctor and then returned as a civilian, with a sort of White Fleet of his own to bring the benefits of American medical science to those who need it most.

The distinguished Senator from Minnesota ably outlined what the White Fleet would cost and what its practical effect would be in the areas which it visited.

But we should not overlook its value to this country as well. The White Fleet will be a dramatic and effective step toward demonstrating to the world the real meaning of democracy. The image

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of America in the eyes of the underdeveloped areas will be that of a doctor or a relief worker or a nurse. Wherever the caricatured pictures of Uncle Sam brandishing an atom bomb have been circulated, the arrival of the white ships of mercy will give a lie to the false propaganda of our enemies.

I strongly urge prompt Senate consideration of this important resolution.

REPUBLICAN PARTNERSHIP PROPOSAL ON TRINITY RIVER PROJECT BAD BUSINESS DEAL FOR UNCLE SAM

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, recent issues of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD have been filled with insertions by my Republican friends in the House of Representatives on the so-called partnership proposal of this administration on the Trinity River project in California. These are a rehash of the old and hackneyed arguments which have been made in behalf of the proposal since it was first suggested in 1954. The fact of the matter is that the so-called partnership proposal would be a bad deal for the Federal Government. The Federal Government can use all the power that will come from the Trinity River project. The question is whether or not we should sell these powerhouses to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., a private utility, and then turn around and buy the power back from the P. G. & E. at a fat profit to that company, to use the power to operate the Central Valley project pumps and supply power to Federal installations in California. The obvious answer is that being a middleman in this picture makes no sense at all.

I made a statement today before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in which I discuss this matter more fully. I ask unanimous consent that this statement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CLAIR ENGLE, OF CALIFORNIA, BEFORE IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS ON H.R. 5499 AND H.R. 5521, TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, July 24, 1959

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that my position on this issue is rather well known to you and the committee members. The purpose of my statement today is to reaffirm my conviction that the Trinity partnership scheme is unwise and not basically changed by the recapture proviso added to the present bills, and to urge that you reject H.R. 5499 and H.R. 5521. If you do promptly reject these bills, it will be the signal to the Appropriations Committee conferees to approve the \$2,415,000 for Federal construction of Trinity power which the Senate voted earlier this month, and we will thereby dispose of this old partnership foggy once and for all.

I don't think the Trinity River project is essentially a question of public versus private power. Since the Federal Government itself will be the principal customer for Trinity power, it is a question of whether a middleman's profit should be taken out between Federal production and Federal consumption of this commodity. Your committee has to decide whether it is good Government business to build Trinity Dam and

the other water control features for public use, sell off the power privileges to a third party, and then buy the electric energy back at double the selling price for use by defense plants and for irrigation pumping on the Federal Central Valley project.

Let me list for you the Federal agencies that now rely on Central Valley project power, many of them in need of more power whenever it may become available. First of all there is, of course, the Bureau of Reclamation itself which requires a fair share of the Central Valley project output to supply the Tracy pumping plant, second largest in the world, as well as the Contra Costa pumping plants, and which will require Trinity power to operate the San Luis pumping plants for the new irrigation unit that this committee this year has approved as an addition to the Central Valley project. Then there are numerous defense plants and military bases, including the following:

Ames Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

Port Chicago Naval Magazine.

Stockton Naval Supply Annex.

Moffett Field Naval Air Station.

Sharpe General Depot at Tracy.

Sharpe General Depot at Lathrop.

Camp Stoneman.

Benicia Arsenal.

Mather Air Force Base.

Camp Beale Air Force Base.

Castle Air Force Base.

Travis Air Force Base.

Parks Air Force Base.

All of these installations are getting Central Valley project power under contracts executed from 1951 to 1955. No more Federal contracts have been executed since then simply because no more Central Valley project power is available, and won't be until and unless Trinity is built as a Federal power development. In the meantime, the Government's own requirements are growing in California, as you well know.

For example, the President has requested authority for the Atomic Energy Commission to build a \$105 million linear electron accelerator, planned to be operated on the campus of Stanford University in conjunction with the Stanford division of research. Its initial size would be 10 billion electron-volts; its ultimate size might be 45 billion electron-volts. To operate just the smaller size accelerator will require approximately 60,000 kilowatts of firm electric power. Here is another prospective official preference customer for Central Valley project power. Almost certainly the power will come from Trinity. Will the Atomic Energy Commission be able to buy it directly from the Bureau of Reclamation? Or will it have to buy it from the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., at a premium price, as a result of partnership? These questions illustrate precisely the issue now before your committee.

The proponents of partnership allege that it is a good deal for the people, because the Pacific Gas & Electric will take over the responsibility of building and operating the Trinity power facilities and pay the Government a handsome fee for the privilege. They argue that this is wonderful because Trinity isn't really a very good power project, and, in fact, they say, if built by the Government it will be a financial burden on the Central Valley project.

Why is it, Mr. Chairman, that Trinity power is such a questionable deal for the Government but such a good deal for the Pacific Gas & Electric? Why is it that the Pacific Gas & Electric is so willing to take over this costly development and remove the burden from the backs of the taxpayers? The answer to each of these questions is simply that Trinity power, although obviously more expensive at today's prices than Shasta power developed at 1938 prices, still is a good profitable project for whoever builds and operates

it. It would be an especially fine prize for the Pacific Gas & Electric if this private corporation can get the Government to build and pay for the dams and tunnels at a cost of over \$200 million, and leave to the Pacific Gas & Electric the responsibility of building the moneymaking power facilities at a capital cost of about \$60 million.

Mr. Chairman, I don't blame the Pacific Gas & Electric for coveting this arrangement. I can well understand why they want to make this power investment themselves instead of having the Government do it. And I have due concern and interest in the prosperity of the Pacific Gas & Electric stockholders, many of whom are my good California constituents. But I have an even greater concern for the welfare of the Federal taxpayers of California and all other States, who, even under partnership, would be putting up most of the money for this project, and who should not be deprived, through partnership, of the long-term benefits of the Federal investment that will accrue to the Central Valley project and the Federal agencies that operate on Central Valley project power.

THE YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS—WHAT IT CAN DO FOR CONSERVATION

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, shortly I hope that the Senate will be taking up Senate bill 812 to create a Youth Conservation Corps. This bill draws upon the experience of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

I am disappointed that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, our two basic conservation Departments, are opposed to this bill—as in fact is the Eisenhower administration.

The Department of Agriculture says we do not need the corps now. The Department of Interior says that the acceleration of existing conservation programs is neither necessary nor desirable.

These are disturbing views, especially when measured against the known conservation needs of our Nation. It becomes increasingly difficult to understand the rationale of an administration which simply declares that we cannot make the sacrifices necessary to pass on to the future a resource on which we have repaired the ravages of the past.

I devoutly believe we can do this. The bill the Labor and Public Welfare Committee has reported permits the recreation of the CCC program on a gradually increasing, soundly conceived basis.

Today I wish to outline for the Senate a few of the accomplishments of the old CCC program and to define what I believe are the signal conservation contributions that the Youth Conservation Corps can make.

During its history the CCC boys made this record:

First. Planted 2 billion trees.

Second. Did rodent and predator control work on 40 million acres.

Third. Treated 21 million acres for tree and plant diseases and insect pest control.

Fourth. Pruned, thinned, and otherwise improved 4 million forested acres.

Fifth. Spent 6 million man-days on fire-prevention work.

Sixth. Spent 6 million man-days putting out forest and range fires.

Seventh. Constructed 6 million erosion check dams.